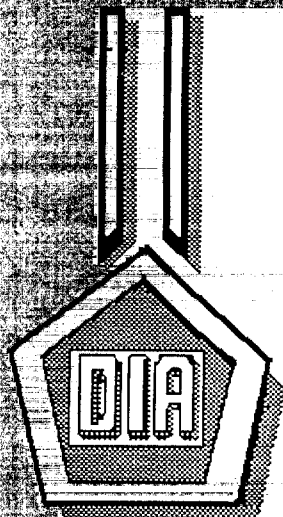


PAG-TA-1065-SL



DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY

PERSONNEL SELECTION
AND
TRAINING PROCEDURES

18 OCTOBER 1993

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**PERSONNEL SELECTION
AND
TRAINING PROCEDURES**

This document was prepared by the
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Office for Ground Forces
Directorate for Military Assessments
National Military Intelligence Production Center
Defense Intelligence Agency

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(U) PREFACE:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The purpose of this directive is to describe the procedures to be used for personnel selection and training of newly assigned personnel by the Technology Assessment and Support Activity (PAG-TA). The directive further prescribes the protocols, methodologies, and target selection process which will be used to accomplish these tasks.

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CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
PREFACE	i
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	1
PERSONNEL SCREENING AND SELECTION	3
METHODOLOGIES	6
TARGET SELECTION	11
TRAINING PROTOCOLS	12
APPENDICES:	
APPENDIX A (Statement of Consent)	A-1
APPENDIX B (Tasking Sheet)	B-1
APPENDIX C (Report)	C-1

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I. (U) GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

A. (U) Beacon Remote Viewing is the use of a willing individual who has agreed to visit an intended target site at or close to the time of a remote viewing session. A beacon person may somehow serve as a point of reference that assists the remote viewer in accessing the target area via the remote viewing process.

B. (U) Double Blind is the condition set whereby the monitor who is involved in a remote viewing session does not have any knowledge whatsoever of the target.

C. (C/NF) Evaluation is a written assessment by the Project Officer of information a remote viewer has received during a remote viewing session.

D. (U) Experiment is a test or tentative procedure conducted for the purpose to discover if an individual has a natural remote viewing talent.

E. (C/NF) Feedback is information about an intended target. This is displayed to a remote viewer by the Project Officer after a training project is completed and the information is secured.

F. (U) Monitor is an individual who is present during a remote viewing training session. This individual records the data which is being collected by the remote viewer.

G. (C/NF) Project Officer is the individual who is responsible for conducting a training project. He or she selects the target, assigns it a number and then obtains the required materials for remote viewing sessions, e.g. photos, maps. This individual then tasks the trainee utilizing a form called a tasking sheet. After the remote viewing session(s), this person is responsible for providing feedback and an evaluation to the remote viewer.

H. (U) Protocol is a template for conducting a structured data collection session.

I. (U) Psychoenergetics is a mental process by which an individual perceives, communicates with and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person or event remote in space and/or time from that individual.

J. (U) Remote Viewer is a person who perceives, communicates with and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person or event.

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K. (U) Remote Viewing is the name of a method of psychoenergetic perception. This term was coined by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in the early 1970's. It is defined as the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance, shield or time.

L. (C/NF) Report is a written summary of findings prepared by the remote viewer following his or her session(s). This report will indicate a project number, viewer identification number, and the date of the session(s). This paper will also include sketches or drawings of the intended target. This report is given to the Project Officer in order that an evaluation can be made of the information received.

M. (U) Selection refers to techniques useful for identifying new personnel who possess a natural remote viewing ability.

N. (U) Sender is an individual who mentally attempts to transmit information about a target to a remote viewer.

O. (U) Session is a period of time dedicated to the collection of information by the remote viewer.

P. (U) Target is the person, place or thing or event that is the focus of a remote viewing task.

Q. (U) Target Pool is the development of targets selected for their distinction and diversity. Targets can be photographs, personalities, documents, and maps.

R. (U) Tasking Sheet is a simple form prepared by the Project Officer which is given to a trainee prior to his or her remote viewing session. This form will have the project number of the target, the viewer's identification number, and the date of the tasking. This form will also include an evaluation of the information received by the remote viewer.

S. (U) Training Projects are remote viewing tasks assigned to new personnel. They are not as complex as in-house Proficiency Enhancement or Operational Projects.

T. (C/NF) Proficiency Enhancement Projects is a program in which remote viewing sessions are conducted and information results are measured against a known complex target.

U. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Operational Projects are remote viewing sessions which are conducted to collect information to satisfy customer requirements.

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V. (U) Trial Run is the experimental action in order to ascertain results.

II. (U) PERSONNEL SCREENING AND SELECTION:

A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) A candidate applying for the position of a remote viewer should be predisposed to performing this type of function. The candidate should possess some background knowledge about this field. The candidate should also be open minded, positive, and possess a willingness to learn, grow and explore. The implementation and follow-thru of selection procedures is critical in order to insure that only the best available individuals are hired for these key remote viewing positions.

B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The candidate will be tested on his or her aptitude and potential to perform in this function prior to hiring. A special set of targets have been developed for testing. Testing will be accomplished in two phases.

C. (C/NF) During the first phase, the target pool will contain both dynamic (targets with motion) and static (still photographs) targets. Dynamic targets consist of action pictures while the static targets are a series of thematically related still photographs. The target sets are divided into four categories to include military, scientific/industrial, natural/nontechnical, and projects.

D. (C/NF) Two factors are considered when choosing targets. Within each category, targets are chosen because they are thematic, interesting, and possess geometric elements that can easily be drawn. Second, they are selected to be as distinct as possible to insure for judging accuracy.

E. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Several target packets are assembled prior to the first phase testing period. To prepare a single packet, the Activity Chief or a designated remote viewer randomly chooses one target from each of the four categories. The targets are individually placed into opaque envelopes and sealed. The target packets are shuffled and locked in a safe. One of the packets is selected by the Activity Chief or the designated remote viewer for use during the initial session.

F. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The initial testing session begins with an introduction to remote viewing which is presented to the candidate by either the Activity Chief or a designated remote viewer. This introduction will include an historical overview

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of remote viewing and research that has been conducted in this field. This presentation will also include good and not so good examples of remote viewing.

G. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) After a short break, the experimental portion of the testing is initiated. The first phase of testing requires that an individual acting in the role of a "sender" be involved in the experiment. This individual is sequestered in an isolated and closed room throughout the four phased trial series. The "sender" is responsible for random target selection and display during each trial run. While each trial run is in progress, the sender views the selected target material and mentally attempts to "send" the target information to the candidate being tested. A monitor is also involved in the experiment to insure for the security of the response and target feedback to the candidate.

H. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Before the series begins, the designated remote viewer describes to the candidate what is expected during the experiment. The designated viewer explains the logistics of data collection and provides a short list of hints on how to accomplish remote viewing. The candidate is encouraged to write and/or draw their first impressions on the provided single response sheet.

I. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The sequence of events for each trial run is as follows:

1. A one minute relaxation period is allowed during which the candidate is encouraged to clear his or her mind staying alert and relax as much as possible.
2. A single telephone ring (i.e. the sender does not answer the phone) signals the sender to chose a target randomly and view it continuously until further notice.
3. A five minute viewing period is allowed.
4. The data is collected and then secured in a large envelope.
5. A single telephone ring signals the sender that the viewing is completed and then he or she can come out of the isolated room and display the target to the candidate as feedback.

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6. A short break is allowed before the next trial run begins.

J. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) During phase two, the targets are the same but no "sender" is used. Before a training session begins, the monitor selects the top opaque envelope from a randomly ordered stack of envelopes. The monitor places that sealed envelope in a separate and isolated locked room during the remote viewing session.

K. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The sequence of events for each trial run is as follows:

1. After a brief relaxation period, the candidate is instructed to describe the target with written words and drawings.

2. A five to fifteen minute viewing period is allowed.

3. The data is collected from the candidate, secured and copied.

4. The target is displayed for the viewer as feedback.

L. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The candidate's responses to the intended targets are judged by an independent designated remote viewer who has been uninvolved with the experiment.

M. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) As background, the above described method was developed by SRI in October 1989. A copy of the SRI document was provided to DIA in order to assist this Activity with a protocol for identifying and selecting personnel.

N. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) After a candidate is selected for a position vacancy, he or she will sign a Statement of Consent issued by DIA. This is due to the fact that the DIA and DoD General Counsels' have determined that Project STAR GATE constitutes experimentation on human subjects. As required by Procedure 13 of DoD Directive 5240.1-R, approval for project activities has been granted by the Deputy Secretary of Defense to the DIA for implementation. The Statement of Consent was prepared in accordance with guidelines issued by the Department of Health and Human Services. Specifically, guidelines under Section 46.116; Subpart A, Part 46, Title 45, Code of Federal Regulations were used to prepare the statement. (See Appendix A for a copy of the Statement of Consent.)

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III. (U) METHODOLOGIES:

A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Remote Viewing is a highly controlled and formally established unique intelligence collection capability which has the following characteristics:

1. It is passive. To the extent of our knowledge, collection by remote viewing is totally passive, that is to say, it cannot be detected when used.
2. It is inexpensive. The principal cost of remote viewing collection is the people involved. There is little expensive hardware.
3. There is no known defense. Time, distance, target, size or degree of difficulty all have no apparent effect on collection by remote viewing.

B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) As a result of SRI's technology and research in remote viewing, this Activity adapted its approaches and methodologies in 1979. An eclectic approach was taken, using those methods which had applications potential for training, in-house investigations and operational requirements.

C. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) These approaches/methodologies are as follows:

1. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) draws on the expertise of over two decades of research by independent investigators and recognized academic institutions including the University of Virginia Medical Center, the Maimonides Medical Center, the Mind Science Foundation, the University of California at Davis, Texas Southern University of Houston, Mundelein College, Syracuse University, and others.

- a) The ERV approach has as its goal the subjective temporal extension of subliminally brief psychic impressions. The trained ERV percipient is able to control, observe and report perceptions which would otherwise be ignored or neglected fleeting images.
- b) This extension of the perceptual window is accomplished through the achievement of a discrete

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state of consciousness defined by identified state dependent behaviors. These behaviors are regarded as skills which the trainee must master.

c) The basic components of the ERV training procedure involve the trainee in learning the following skills:

1) Skill 1: The ability to physically relax. Training in progressive relaxation techniques, biofeedback and yoga.

2) Skill 2: The ability to reduce level of physical arousal. Training in biofeedback techniques, self-control exercises and autogenic training.

3) Skill 3: The ability to attenuate sensory input. Training in sensory isolation, concentration exercises and "centering devices."

4) Skill 4: The ability to increase awareness of internal feelings and images. Training in dream recall, guided visual imagery exercises, subliminal recognition drills and hemispheric synchronization.

5) Skill 5: The ability to engage "receptive mode/right hemispheric functioning. Hemispheric synchronization training, biofeedback, mode recognition and drawing classes.

6) Skill 6: The ability to achieve an altered view of reality. Reading assignments, intellectual study, meditation and contemplation exercises.

7) Skill 7: The ability to communicate remote viewing perceptions. Training in right hemispheric verbalization techniques, sketching techniques and practice in non-analytic reporting.

d) Each one of these skills is trained over a period of several weeks. When the trainee demonstrates independent mastery of each skill, he

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then learns to combine the skills. The goal is to simultaneously exhibit all of the learned skills thereby achieving specified discrete state of consciousness in which the trainee is able to remote view.

e) Once the trainee is able to become a remote viewer by engaging these learned skills, he or she is then challenged to perform under controlled conditions. This is done by presenting the trainee with progressively complex remote viewing tasks coupled with a reinforcement strategy designed to develop self-confidence and to internalize ego state stabilizing factors.

2. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) was developed by an SRI subcontractor in the early 1980's to satisfy R&D demands on SRI to enhance the reliability (scientific replicability) of remote viewing.

a) The subcontractor's approach to improving the reliability of remote viewing was to focus on the control of those factors that in his view tend to introduce "noise" into the remote viewing product which are identified as imaginative, environmental and monitor overlays.

b) The basic components of this training procedure consist of:

1) Repeated site-address (coordinate) presentation, with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer; coupled with a restrictive format for reporting perceived information to minimize imaginative overlay.

2) The use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled, relatively featureless, homogeneously-colored "viewing chamber" to minimize environmental overlays.

3) The adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited monitor pattern to minimize interviewer overlays.

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c) CRV subdivides the detection and decoding of psychic impressions into discrete achievable skills known as stages one to six. The process usually begins by presenting the remote viewer with encrypted geographical coordinates, hence the name CRV.

d) Encrypted geographical coordinates is a series of twelve numbers or less selected from a random program generator used to disguise a set of geographical coordinates representing a specific point on earth.

e) The applied CRV training procedure requires that the trainee learn the progressive multi-stage acquisition process postulated to correspond to increased contact with the site.

f) Initially, the trainee is presented with remote viewing sites requiring minimal detection and decoding skills ("Stage One" sites). When the trainee demonstrates an ability to control the "signal line" and reliable "objectives" accurate descriptions, the next "stage" of training is engaged. This procedure continues through "Stage Six" and usually takes a number of months to master.

g) The CRV stages are identified below:

1) Stage One: Islands, mountains, deserts, oceans.

2) Stage Two: Sites of quality sensory value; sites which are uniquely describable through touch, taste, sound, color or odor such as glaciers, volcanoes and industrial plants.

3) Stage Three: Sites possessing significant dimensional characteristics such as buildings, bridges and airfields.

4) Stage Four: Sites requiring qualitative mental percepts such as technical area, military feeling and research.

5) Stage Five: Sites requiring the interrogation of qualitative mental percepts

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to produce refined information such as aircraft tracking radar, biomedical research facility and tank production plant.

6) Stage Six: Sites requiring direct, three-dimensional assessment of site elements to one another such as airplanes inside one of three camouflaged hangers or a military compound with a command building, barracks, motor pool and underground weapons storage area.

h) As Stage Six is engaged, an assessment of relative temporal and spatial dimensional elements along with further qualitative elements evolve into the consciousness of the trainee.

i) The CRV procedure is fully documented in booklet form which was published by SRI. Copies of this booklet are maintained by this Activity for training purposes. Of special note is the fact that this booklet is governed by corporate laws of propriety and as such may not be reproduced or disseminated without permission by the originator.

3. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Written Remote Viewing (WRV): In WRV, the remote viewer can perceive direct, detailed information. WRV is phonetically and verbally oriented and can be used in both the predictive and search modes. The WRV process consists of utilizing a pen or pencil and writing on paper information perceived. The writing is a rapid and flowing movement initiated by impulses to the autonomic nervous system.

4. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Other Methodologies: After a trainee has received training in the aforementioned methodologies, he or she can receive additional training in secondary methodologies as follows:

a) (U) Dowsing which is the search for underground supplies of water, metal etc. by the use of a forked stick known as a divining rod.

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b) (U) Psychometry is the faculty of receiving information concerning an object or person associated with it, by contact with or proximity to the object. Psychometry is also known as Object Remote Viewing.

IV. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) TARGET SELECTION: There are generally four areas of target selection for Training Projects and they are as follows:

A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Project STAR GATE's training program begins with Beacon Remote Viewing. In Beacon Remote Viewing, a designated person acts as a "beacon" and visits a selected site where he or she observes and concentrates on key target features. At the same time, the trainee attempts to describe key features of the site. After the session and all reports are recorded, the beacon person returns and takes the trainee to the site for his or her feedback. Beacon Remote Viewing is an excellent tool for training because the trainee is taken to the site to actually see what they remote viewed. The trainee receives rapid feedback and can readily verify what was correct or incorrect in his or her session report. Beacon Remote Viewing can establish confidence quickly in the remote viewing process.

B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) After a series of Beacon Remote Viewing targets are completed, the trainee will begin to work geographical, fixed or global targets. These types of targets can be anywhere and can be of anything. However, the selected site should be relatively unique and have clear distinct features or aspects to minimize ambiguity. The target site can emphasize natural or man-made features, or contain a mix of these aspects. These targets permit operational simulations since they contain easy to verify military technical targets such as military facilities to permit operational calibration and to evaluate feasibility of certain types of potential projects.

C. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Personalities involve the trainee's ability to describe characteristics or other aspects such as state-of-the-health of an individual. The target personality can be male or female of any age

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or race. Results of this target pool permits evaluation of a specific individual's capability for projects that involve personalities, hostage status, certain counterterrorism tasks or other.

D. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Search is one of the most difficult remote viewing tasks. It involves the actual locating of individuals or equipment. Search is the last phase of training because of its difficulty.

IV. (U) TRAINING PROTOCOLS:

A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) For training purposes, a Project Officer is responsible for selecting a target to include obtaining and securing the needed materials in a sealed envelope. He or she then assigns the target a number and tasks the individual remote viewer trainee via a tasking sheet.

1. The tasking sheet, which is essentially a request for information, will consist of a project number, viewer identification number, and the date of the actual tasking. The tasking sheet can also include encrypted geographical coordinates for those viewers being trained in the CRV methodology. This information is filled out by the Project Officer and then given to the remote viewer prior to his or her session(s).

2. The tasking sheet will also consist of an evaluation and can include the date the project is completed. This information will be filled out by the Project Officer following the remote viewing session(s). (A copy of the tasking sheet is at Appendix B).

3. The tasking itself, should be minimal without elaborating on information that could lead a viewer. For example, the tasking sheet should only state, "Describe site and activity," or "Describe personality." It has scientifically been proven that the less information given to the remote viewer, the more accurate the information. The more information given to a viewer, the less accurate the information and the viewer will have a tendency to theorize.

B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Once the remote viewer has received his or her tasking, he or she can begin to conduct their

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session(s). The remote viewing activity in a training mode will utilize the Viewer/Monitor approach. This is a team effort whereby a monitor records the information the viewer is receiving.

C. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Historically, an experienced remote viewer has served as a monitor for a trainee. Experience in working with remote viewers has shown that there are a number of considerations, precautions and potential problems for which one should be prepared.

1. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) First, when a monitor is present, it is especially important to ensure that this individual has no knowledge of target possibilities. This is what is known as a double-blind. This precludes the monitor leading the viewer.

2. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Second, there is a strong tendency to pick and choose information according to a monitor's mental set and preconceptions. It is in the act of interpretation that lies the ever present possibility of misinterpretation.

3. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Third, often times a monitor can become quite frustrated with a remote viewer because of the nature of the psychic information. It can seem incomplete, sporadic and sometimes symbolic or even irrelevant.

D. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When a trainee has completed the necessary sessions needed to collect the information, he or she will then write a report of his or her findings. This report, which is essentially a summary of information, will indicate the project number, the viewer's identification number, the date of the report and session(s) date(s). This report can also include corresponding drawings or sketches of the target site. When the report is completed, it will then be given to the Project Officer for an evaluation to be made. (See Appendix C for a copy of a report.)

E. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Feedback on the actual target will be provided to the trainee in conjunction with the evaluation. In the training process, feedback is always immediate in order that the trainee knows his or her level of accuracy.

F. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) After a trainee has received training in Beacon Remote Viewing and has worked Proficiency

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Enhancement Projects and is of operational capability, he or she can then act in the role of Project Officer and monitor. The reason for this is that by this time, the individual will have a good understanding of target selection, and the proper skills to evaluate the data.

G. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Concurrent with training the trainee will attend seminars, conferences, and meetings which will serve to enhance one's remote viewing ability.

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STATEMENT OF CONSENT
STAR GATE PROJECT PARTICIPANT

DATE _____

1. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) I, _____ voluntarily accept assignment to the DIA STAR GATE (SG) project and fully understand that:

a. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The DIA and DoD General Counsels have determined that the direct investigations of this project constitutes experimentation on human subjects. As required by Procedure 13 of DoD Directive 5240.1-R, approval for project activities has been granted by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

b. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The aim of this project is to develop highly skilled personnel who are capable of conducting professional level intelligence/counterintelligence operations through the use of psychoenergetics methodology. Development of STAR GATE skills will be accomplished with special training based on mission requirements.

c. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Assignments to this project are governed by sensitivity and degree of expertise required for the position. I will be assigned in accordance with my capabilities and experience, regardless of my rank or previous position. Due to the nature of training involved, the duration of my participation is indefinite. Records of my involvements will be available to project personnel, but otherwise protected under project security measures.

d. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The primary consideration in any career development or assignment action will be STAR GATE mission and operational requirements. I understand that exemption, interruption, or delay in normal career development pattern, such as schooling and assignment opportunities, may prejudice future promotion and assignment potential. I have been assured, however, that every effort will be made to preclude the adverse effects listed above on my career.

2. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) PSYCHOENERGETICS (PE) include various processes by which individuals psychically interact with objects, locations and organisms.

a. (U) I understand that while there is no demonstrated risk of permanent or temporary injury, (including physical,

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psychological, and/or damage to participant's reputation) to project personnel beyond risks to which they would ordinarily be exposed in their daily lives, the potential for injury during some training cannot be conclusively ruled out.

b. (S/NF) I may temporarily choose not to participate in the project at specific times, or permanently discontinue participation without prejudicial effect. Termination will be affected by notifying the STAR GATE Manager or in his absence, his designated Acting STAR GATE Manager.

3. (S/NF) As a participant in STAR GATE, and IAW DoD Directive 5240.1-R, I consent to tape recording, monitoring and transcribing of all training and operations interviews in which I am involved as an integral part of the STAR GATE mission. I understand that these recordings are subject to being monitored and/or transcribed by third parties not otherwise involved in operations or training. I waive any claim or right of ownership to all tape recordings and transcripts made in conjunction with project STAR GATE, with the understanding that these tape recordings and transcripts are property of the United States Government.

4. (S/NF) I further consent to participate in any nonintrusive monitoring activities that are necessary for project mission accomplishment.

5. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) I hereby acknowledge receiving formal counseling concerning my assignment to project STAR GATE. Basic training and operational procedures and their purposes, as well as attendant discomforts, risks and benefits have been explained to me. I further understand that my participation in project SUN STREAK is voluntary and that at my request I may at any time be reassigned without fear of adverse personnel action.

SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE

Signature (Witness)

Signature (Participant)

Name/Grade

Name/Grade

Social Security Number

Social Security Number

Position

Position

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DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a)

1. (U) Authority: Title 10, U.S.C. Section 8012; Title 44, U.S.C., Section 3101 and EO 9397.
2. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Principal Purpose: To maintain a record of those individuals who have executed statements of informed consent as participants in Project STAR GATE.
3. (U) Routine Uses: The Social Security Number is to be used to identify the individual, and the information is to be retained strictly within the program.
4. (U) Mandatory or Voluntary Disclosure: Information is disclosed on a voluntary basis, but withholding information will render it impossible to grant an individual access or participation in the program.

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TASKING SHEET

1. PROJECT NUMBER:
2. VIEWER NUMBER:
3. DATE:
4. TASKING:
5. EVALUATION:

6. COMPLETION DATE:

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REPORT

1. PROJECT NUMBER:
2. VIEWER NUMBER:
3. DATE:
4. SESSION DATE(S):
5. INFORMATION:

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